

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 250, Eunice C. Lee, of New York, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit.

Charles E. Schumer, Tammy Duckworth, Christopher Murphy, Richard J. Durbin, Christopher A. Coons, Sheldon Whitehouse, Tim Kaine, Tammy Baldwin, Tina Smith, Elizabeth Warren, Martin Heinrich, Richard Blumenthal, Margaret Wood Hassan, Raphael Warnock, Kirsten E. Gillibrand, Jacky Rosen, Patrick J. Leahy.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum call for the cloture motion filed today, August 3, be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, under the rule, this cloture vote on the nominee will occur 1 hour after convening on Thursday.

For the information of Senators, the process of confirming this nominee will in no way interfere with the Senate's continued consideration of additional amendments of the bipartisan infrastructure bill. We already have a vote on an amendment scheduled tomorrow and expect further votes as well.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate consider the following nomination: Calendar No. 294.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Stacey A. Dixon, of the District of Columbia, to be Principal Deputy Director of National Intelligence.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate vote on the nomination with no intervening action or debate; that if confirmed, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, all with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order to the nomination; that any statements related to the nomination be printed in the RECORD; and that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Dixon nomination?

The nomination was confirmed.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session and be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOTICE OF A TIE VOTE UNDER S. RES. 27

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to print the following letter in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. SENATE, COMMITTEE ON
HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND
PENSIONS,

Washington, DC, August 3, 2021.

To the Secretary of the Senate:

PN572, the nomination of Catherine Elizabeth Lhamon, of California, to be Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, Department of Education, having been referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, the Committee, with a quorum present, has voted on the nomination as follows—

On the question of reporting the nomination without recommendation, 11 ayes to 11 noes.

In accordance with section 3, paragraph (1)(A) of S. Res. 27 of the 117th Congress, I hereby give notice that the Committee has not reported the nomination because of a tie vote, and ask that this notice be printed in the RECORD pursuant to the resolution.

PATTY MURRAY,
Chair.

75th ANNIVERSARY OF THE OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH

Mr. REED. Madam President, on behalf of Senator INHOFE and myself, as the ranking member and chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, we rise to commemorate and celebrate the Office of Naval Research and its contributions to our Sea Services, national defense, and the advancement of scientific and technological discovery on the occasion of its 75th anniversary.

World War II underscored how science and technology could determine winners and losers on the battlefield. In the aftermath of the war, Congress established the Office of Naval Research on August 1, 1946, to "plan, foster, and encourage scientific research in recognition of its paramount importance as related to the maintenance of future naval power, and the preservation of national security."

Since then, the Office of Naval Research has been at the forefront of groundbreaking research that has resulted in lasting military supremacy not only on and in the seas, but also in the skies, on land, and in space. Its model of effective collaboration between military, government, academic,

and industry entities also paved the way for further technological advancement, recreated not only in the other military services but also through National Science Foundation and DARPA. Put simply, its impact is seen and felt not only in our Armed Forces, but in the lives of all Americans.

In its earliest days, the Office of Naval Research pioneered key fields of computing and directed energy. The office brought humans to the highest heights and the deepest depths, and its work led to some of the most consequential technological advancements of the 20th century, including: the laser; Project Whirlwind, one of the first digital computers; the first autonomous robot; and the atomic clock, which made precision satellite navigation possible. The invention of virtually every important sensor and undersea vehicle that has allowed us to explore and better understand our vast oceans is a result of the stewardship of the Office of Naval Research.

Moreover, nearly every platform used by the Navy and Marine Corps relies in some way on technology developed or advanced by the Office of Naval Research. From lifesaving medical advances such as QuikClot, to more lethal and effective ships and weapons, the Office of Naval Research has changed the way we fight and win wars. The Office of Naval Research will continue to shape the future as well; its programs are continuously advancing the fields of artificial intelligence, autonomous weaponry, networking, directed energy, warfighter performance, maritime awareness, and next-generation power.

We are proud to honor the achievements of the Office of Naval Research, and we hope the Members of the Senate will join us in recognizing the incredible innovation and scientific leadership this distinguished organization has provided not only to our sailors, marines, soldiers, airmen, and guardians, but also to the American people over the past 75 years.

REMEMBERING IAN F. FERGUSSON

Mr. CRAPO. Madam President I rise today to remember and honor Ian F. Fergusson, Specialist in International Trade and Finance in the Foreign Affairs, Defense and Trade Division of the Congressional Research Service, CRS. Ian passed away on Thursday, June 17, after a brief serious illness that unfortunately struck at the height of a distinguished career of more than 20 years at CRS, serving Congress on international trade and economic policy issues.

Ian exemplified the very best of CRS during his years of direct support for Congress. He achieved a remarkable record of accomplishment through his many reports, confidential memoranda, committee prints, and confidential consultative work for Members and congressional staff. Ian played a vital role in Congress's consideration of important legislation, including on export

control reform when I chaired the Senate Banking Committee. He also was intricately involved in major trade policy legislation and debates before the Senate Finance Committee, including its work on renewing and reforming Trade Promotion Authority—TPA—and the committee's and Senate's deliberation over the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement—USMCA.

There are many more examples of Ian's authoritative, nonpartisan, and objective expertise and analysis for Congress, including his deep knowledge of U.S.-Canada economic relations, the World Trade Organization—WTO—and global trading system, and U.S. trade agreements. His institutional knowledge of U.S. trade policy and export controls was invaluable, especially to the Senate Finance and Senate Banking Committees and its members. The breadth and depth of Ian's institutional and policy expertise will be truly missed as Congress continues work on these important issues.

I offer my sincere condolences to Ian's family, friends, and his colleagues at CRS during this difficult time and hope they may take comfort in the knowledge of his indelible contribution to the work of Congress on international trade and economic policy.

Mr. WYDEN. Madam President, I also rise today to recognize the service of Ian Fergusson and his contribution to a deeper understanding of trade law and policy.

For decades, Ian provided comprehensive and detailed reports on economic history, trade policy, and key legislative authorities. He worked on everything from Canada to the World Trade Organization to access to medicine. Ian was instrumental in assisting me and my staff on numerous occasions as we examined congressional delegation of trade authorities, such as TPA, and the workings of multilateral institutions, such as the WTO. He also provided clear and concise information to support debates on the merits and implementation of U.S. trade agreements, including the South Korea—U.S. Free Trade Agreement and USMCA and the proposed Trans-Pacific Partnership—TPP—agreement.

I join my colleague in offering my sincere condolences to Ian's family, friends, and his colleagues at CRS and will continue to think of them during this difficult time.

TETON COUNTY, WYOMING, CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

Mr. BARRASSO. Madam President, I rise today in recognition of the 100th anniversary of the formation of Teton County, WY.

On Sunday, August 29, 2021, Teton County will come together in honor of this milestone with a 100th anniversary picnic celebration. The day will include barbecued food, lawn games, live music performances, children's activities, and exhibits of Teton County's historical photos and artifacts. This event pro-

vides an exceptional opportunity to demonstrate and celebrate Teton County's strong, remarkable character.

Teton County was established by an act of the Wyoming Legislature and signed into law by Governor Robert D. Carey on February 18, 1921. The area was initially part of neighboring Lincoln County. Residents grew weary of travelling over 200 miles to the Lincoln County seat: Kemmerer, WY. Travel was often impossible in the winter as snowy roads were closed, leaving the residents of now Teton County completely isolated.

One of the chief proponents of the effort to carve out Teton County was Wyoming legislator W.C. Deloney. In January 1920, Representative Deloney introduced a bill in the legislature establishing an independent county he then called "Jackson Hole County." To select the county seat, a vote was held between the communities of Jackson and Kelly. Though Jackson seems like the logical seat today, the landscape was very different in 1920. Of 826 votes cast, Jackson won by only 22 votes.

The first three Jackson Hole County Commissioners, T.R. Wilson of Alta; W.P. Redmond of Kelly; and Peter Christofferson—P.C.—Hansen of Jackson were appointed. This was the beginning of a legacy of civic service for the Hansen family. P.C. Hansen was the father of U.S. Senator Cliff P. Hansen and the great-grandfather of Wyoming Governor Matt Mead.

Today, Teton County boasts four communities, Jackson being the largest with more than 10,500 residents led by Mayor Hailey Morton Levinson. The tight-knit communities of Wilson, Moran, Alta, Kelly, and Teton Village bring the county's population to over 23,400. Five county commissioners, Chairwoman Natalia D. Macker, Vice-Chair Luther Propst, Mark Newcomb, Greg Epstein, and Mark Barron represent Teton County.

The story of Teton County echoes the stories of communities across Wyoming, carving out their homes in the American West. Even today, Teton County is 97 percent public land, including the Bridger-Teton National Forest, Grand Teton National Park, and most of Yellowstone National Park.

From its beginnings, tourism was an important business in the region. The first homesteaders in the 1880s hosted and outfitted the earliest tourists. Today, the wilderness attracts tourists from all over the world for numerous activities like camping, sightseeing, hiking, hunting, and snow-skiing, to name only a few. Three significant ski areas, Snow King Mountain Resort, Teton Village, and Grand Targhee Resort ensure the tourism industry stays vibrant in the winter.

The National Elk Refuge in Teton County is a winter-safe haven for upwards of 8,000 elk. The refuge, part of the National Wildlife Refuge System, provides critical habitat for a number of species, including elk, bison, pronghorn, swans, eagles, and trout.

It is my honor to commemorate this historic milestone for Teton County. Their centennial celebration is a tribute to generations of determination and commitment. My wife Bobbi and the people of Wyoming join me in our appreciation of the people of Teton County. We thank them for opening their communities to our great State, the Nation, and the world. We extend our congratulations as we look forward to the next 100 years.

TRIBUTE TO COLONEL BRADLEY BOYD

Mr. KING. Madam President, today I wish to recognize and congratulate COL Brad Boyd on his outstanding service to our Nation both as a member of my defense and foreign policy team, and as a U.S. Army infantry officer with 30 years of combined military experience in both the Army and the Marine Corps.

Colonel Boyd selflessly devoted the last 4 months of his time in service to working in my office as a defense and foreign policy adviser and as the lead staff member assigned to the Cyber-space Solarium Commission. During this service, Colonel Boyd made several major policy contributions that will affect how the Department of Defense and the Department of Homeland Security will defend the United States and its interests in the future. Prior to joining my office, Brad served as the Director of Joint Warfighting for the Department's Joint Artificial Intelligence Center. Colonel Boyd also previously served as a senior military fellow at Stanford University's Center for International Security and Cooperation, where his research addressed cyber- and AI-enabled information warfare and national security strategy. Before Stanford, Brad served as a liaison officer to the British Army, as well as in a number of infantry and overseas assignments: as deputy commander of a 4,000-paratrooper brigade ready for short-notice worldwide contingency operations; as commander of a battalion in the 82nd Airborne Division tasked as the U.S. Army's Global Response Force—a unit of 800 paratroopers ready to deploy and operate anywhere in the world within 18 hours' notice; and as commander of a rifle company as part of a task force that played a key role in the hunt for Saddam Hussein.

On behalf of my colleagues and the U.S. Congress, I thank Colonel Boyd for his dedicated service to my staff, the U.S. Army, the U.S. Marine Corps, and the Nation. What truly makes the U.S. military the greatest in the history of the world is the fact that servicemembers like Colonel Boyd decide to dedicate their lives to service and sacrifice for their country. I wish him all the best and know that he will excel in anything that he chooses to pursue in his next endeavors.